Mr. Bailey-I object. The Speaker-Objection is made by the gentle

man from Texas. colloquy had been proceeding under con stantly increasing excitement and uprear, and when Mr. Bailey objected pandemonium broke loose. Half a hundred members were on their feet shouting and gesticulating, and the occupants of the galleries added not a little to the

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.) from his seat eried out: "They are simply playing for a mean political advantage, and the people of the country ought to know it."

Gen. Henderson, on his crutches in front of the seats, hotly retorted: "There was a perfect understanding with the Democratic members of the Foreign Affairs Committee on this point," Mr. Richardson-That is not true if we are to understand that any such arrangement as this

At this point the official record will may that a personal colloquy occurred between several members, the remarks not being addressed to the Chair, amid great confusion, to quell which the Speaker directed the Sergeant at Arms to proceed with the mace and to require members to take their seats. What occurred, as well as may be described and recorded by immediate witnesses of the affair, was this:

was agreed to.

Mr. Brumm (Rep., Pa.), sisting over on the ex-treme left of the Democratic benches, in what in known as "the Cherokee Strip," in his loudest tones shouted, "You people were looking for something you didn't want, and are get-Everybody in that immediate vicinity was or

his feet, a howling mob, impervious to the calls of the Speaker for order and quiet. What's that you say I" inquired Mr. Bart-

lett (Dem., Ga.), a comparatively diminutive man, from the next section of seats. Mr. Brumm repeated the remark.

In the meantime Gen, Henderson (Rep., Is. was asserting that an agreement had been made regarding the method of considering the report. which Mr. Bartlett, turning his attention in that direction, made an angry denial, saying "What you say is not true, and you know it."

Mr. Brumm took this to be a rejoinder to his remark, and he excitedly yelled: "It is true, and if you deny the statement I make you're a liar!" This was enough for Bartlett, who, grabbing a bound copy of the Manual and Rules of the House, including also the Constitution of the United States, lying on his desk, let fly in the direction of Brumm. He didn't have a good grip on the book, and he further labored under the disadvantage of poor eyesight, so that his aim was bad. The volume struck Mr. Thorpe (Rep., Va.) to whom only the other day was given the seat occupied by Mr. Epes. The blow did no

The turmoil at this was terrific; members, ex cited and angry beyond control, filled the aigles and the pit in front of the desks, while coolerheaded ones were trying to quell the row and pacify the heated ones. Mr. Brumm started for Bartlett's seat, but was headed off by Mr. Miers (Dem., Ind.), who told him he couldn't go over his desk; he must go around, if at all. They doubted their fists and shook them in each other's faces, but could make no impression, wing to the crush. Several side collisions were imminent, but as far as known no blows were

Mr. Gaines (Dem., Tenn.), finding his way over the floor to the immediate scene of hostilities blocked by the crowd, hopped gayly on the desks, after the fashion set some time ago by the Hon, Joe Wheeler of Alabama, and was making good time when he missed a step and ignominiously disappeared.

Gen. Henderson, as active as a man with two good legs, projected himself into the midst of the fray, appealing to the members to restrain themselves "and not to disgrace the American Congress." All the while Speaker Reed was ounding the desk with his gavel, and when the riotous proceedings were at their height, which was reached in about thirty seconds, he directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to command gentlemen to take their seats,'

Seizing the eagle-crowned mace, Mr. Russell tried to force his way futo the dense mass sur rounding Brumm and Miers. Mr. Pierce of Tenee, on going to the aid of Miers, was mistaken by him for an adversary and siezed by the oulder in an effort to push him off. Half a dozen members and officers of the House were struggling valiantly to prevent any actual collisions, and it is believed that with one excen-Mon they were successful. Mr. Brumm, in the violence of his efforts to free himself from the incubus of weight upon him, struck Chief Page Griffin Halstead on the jaw setting it awry for the rest of day. Aided and abetted by the peacemaker the House, Sergeant-at-Arms Russell was at last successful in breaking through the interne about the combatants, and with tha awfut emblem in their faces and being somewhat subdued by the violence of their exertions, the parties subsided into their seats, other members gradually found their way back to their own danks and naught was hourd but the mutte ings of the retreating storm as it broke away on the edges of the hall. Although partial quiet was secured, the inflamed passions aroused by the incident and the proceedings of the day did not wholly subside, as was manifested not a great while later.

Order being restored, Mr. McMillin (Dem. Tann.), by unanimous consent, made a state ment, in the course of which he said: "I think I can truly say that there is not on

on the floor of this House that does not desire the early consideration of this important mat-ter. I understand that the majority of the Come early consideration of this important matmittee on Foreign Affairs have a report to make and that the minority have one, and that if ere can be an understanding fixing the time for debate and the method of procedure, there is o objection, on this side of the House certainly, but, on the contrary, a very great anxiety to se of the entire matter at this time. This side of the House does not want to be cut off from the right to amend the proposition that may be made or to be cut off from the right to bate for a reasonable time a proposition that affects the whole people, not only of this coun fore, we can come to some understanding as to method of dealing with the question by pro eseding in a fair and orderly way in the consid

Mr. Quigg addressed a question to Mr. McMil. d to a colloquy, brief and spirited, in which Mr. Bailey informed the Republican that he would answer any question that any decent man on that side would ask.

A parliamentary inquiry by Gen. Grosvenor eligited the statement from Speaker Reed tha under the objection made by Mr. Bailey, the olution was not then before the House.

Everybody wanted to go on with its consider ation, and after a time it was agreed, upon the suggestion of Mr. Dingley, that the resolutions sed by the minority as a substitute should be read for information, but not the report ac ppanying them. This having been done, Mr. Adams again asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolution

Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.)-Is it the intention to endeavor to force this resolution through here without allowing proper opportunity for

Mr. Adams-That is a matter entirely within the jurisdiction of the House.

Mr. Johnson-The reply is evasive and (shout-

ing) I object. [Hisses and Democratic applause]. . Speaker, the proposition is no-Several members-Rule, rule, bring in tha

The objection, acting as a demand for the regular order, the Speaker said it was the call of s committees, the Committee on Public Lands having the right of way. The pending business was the bill appropriating a settlement of the account between the United States and Arkan The Committee on Rules thereupon retired the chair being taken by Mr. Payne of New York, and Mr. Lacey of Iowa recited anew the facts of the controversy which the bill was

led to settle. In a few minutes the Committee on Rules re menod, Speaker Reed resumed the chair, and Gen, Henderson reported an order for the im-

diste consideration of the resolution. He

most overwhelmingly in favor of action, not of talk. [Applause.] The time has come, in the outside of this country, for action on this great question. It has been discussed by the public press, it has been discussed in the pulpit, it has been discussed in the House and In the Senste: it has been discussed at every fireside in the American republic, and we believe, Mr. Speaker, that the time has come, and as it is that I must express it, that this country can no longer stand idly by-everything having been done by our Chief Executive to secure peace on that taland without arms-the time has come when the last resort must be appealed to by our

Mr. Bailey-Mr. Speaker, myself and my colleague heartily agreed to the rule which provides for the immediate consideration of this important resolution. It would not have been necessary to have held a session of the Committee on Rules if the gentlemen on that side of the House had been patient enough to have allowed those of us on this side to propose an understanding with the acting Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in regard to debate. That I asked only what was reasonable will be testified to by the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Dingley). Because after the unseemly occurrence which came more nearly disgracing the House of Representatives than any act which has occurred during my membership of this body, the gentle man's own sense of fairness compelled him to ask the House to do precisely and only what I had asked for in the beginning. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, holding the floor, could have demanded the previous question on his resolution, and the minority not only would have been prevented from presenting theirs, but the matter would have been disposed of without the expression of a single sentiment on this side of the House. And if the gentleman from Pennsylvania had declined to come to a reasonable understanding for debate, I still did not intend to interfere with the immediate consideration of this resolution, but I wanted the country to understand that. [Derisive laughter and jeers on the Republican side.

Mr. Bailey-Mr. Speaker, I believe I will not disgrace myself by commenting on such behavior as that. [Applause on the Democratic

The Speaker-The Chair believes it would be better for the House not to express either ap proval or disapproval of remarks made on the

Mr. Balley-That is one decision in which I most heartily concur. [Applause and laughter on the Democratic side.] The Speaker-It is not a decision, but merely

a suggestion. Mr. Bailey, proceeding to discuss the question

said: "I am gratified to know that after fifteen months of delay and suspense it has at last dawned upon the Republican majority of this House that the time for action has arrived. For more than a year we have been entreating you to take some action. During the whole of this session we have appealed to you to act. And it is at least some satisfaction that you have resolved at last not to beed our appeal, but to heed your angry constituents at home. But true to your policy and your traditions, you have resolved that when at last you are compelled to act you will deny members of this body the opportunity to discuss your conduct. These resolutions that involve the question of peace or war, are to be rushed through this body with a short and insufficient debate, and that, too, when every man in the country knows that nothing can be done until the Senate acts, and you know that the Senate will act with proper deliberation. But, Mr. Speaker, we would rather have action at last without discussion than to have the practice of the last twelve months, allowing ample discussion and no decision. We are as ready to meet the question, we are as ready to decide it, we are as ready to take our responsibility as gentlemen on the other side. and we invite you to call the roll. [Applause

and cries of "Vote."]
Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.), who made a vigor ous anti-war speech last week, asked if certain gentlemen had a monopoly of the floor on this important proposition.

The Speaker said that Gen. Henderson had charge of the measure, and to him Mr. Johnson appealed, saying that he hoped that, having undertaken to speak for the Republican side of the House, he would not be ungenerous enough to move the previous question until other gentlemen had had the right to be heard.

Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.) said: "The mos omentous question that has confronted the American people since the close of the great ivil war confronts us to-day. We are about to aunch out in what amounts inevitably to a conflict of arms with another country. There ought to be a candid and ample presentation of this great question to the representatives

of the American people, and through them to the American people, A year ution recognizing the belligerent rights of Cuba. If that day we had simply recognized the rights of Cuba and given her a chance to win her independence, Cuba would have been free to-day, we would have been free from obliga tions, and to-day 266 gallant American sailors, whose glory will not fade until that flag fade on account of their sacrifice for their country, would have been living American sailors. You heard the President's message. You know the spirit that it breathed. You know the inde cision that characterized it. You know there was no free Cuba in it; and yet you pro pose to turn over to him the army you propose to turn over to him the navy, and turn back to him the Treasury, and give him discretion to fight, or not to fight, as he pleases. So far as I am concerned, and I be lieve I represent the members on this side of the House, we are not only in favor of free Cuba, but we intend that the President of the United States shall not stand in the way of that free dom." [Applause.].

Gen. Henderson closed the debate on the reso lution from the Committee on Rules in a ringing speech, in which he deplored the attempt to give a partisan tinge to this great national ques-"We have looked with care," he said, "at all the great dangers that confronted us. We have weighed, as has the President, with brain and heart, the whole question and all that confronts the country in settling the great prob lem. That has been done wisely, and, if done wisely and well, it was quickly done. Now, we are here for action, and I want to say to the gentlemen from Texas that with scarcely a disenting voice we are ready for the roll call in this House. [Applause.]

This statement provoked instant contradiotion from Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.), who as serted that there were men on that side not ready for a vote.

Gen. Henderson-I made one exception. Mr. Johnson continued to protest, and worked simself into a rage, in which he denounced Gen. throttling free speech, and Henderson for charging that he was afraid to meet him in de bate on the subject. There was every indication of a repetition of the row of half an hour before, but it was avoided, Republicans contenting themselves with hissing the flery Hoosier. "I have a supreme contempt," he shouted, " for a man who hisses. He s a moral and physical coward." It required the appearance of the mace in front of Mr. Johnson to induce him to subside, disregarding shouts to sit down and the commands of the Speaker. In the confusion many persons supposed that Johnson had called Henderson a coward, which he tater disclaimed, saying his

remarks were for those who hissed. "This side of the House," continued Gen. Hen derson, after a semblance of order had been re stored, "and I do not include exceptions [laughter] and all that they represent are ready here and now to answer to the roll call of country and honor on this floor or on the plains of Cuba. [Applause.]

The previous question was ordered, 290 to 0 and the resolution was agreed to.

This brought the resolutions from the Cor mittee on Foreign Affairs before the House, and the previous question on their adoption was ordered, 183 to 129.

The debate was confined to Mr. Diremore Dem., Ark.), the ranking member of the minority on the committee, and Mr. Adams, the reading the views of the minority, "Therrold makes no effort for closing debate. which he said was apparently the only way of

gotting them before the House. Mr. Adams gave what he said were the reasons which actu-ated the majority of the committee in reaching the conclusions they had. Neither gentleman commanded the interest or attention of the House, everybody being eager and anxious to

reach the roll call. Mr. Adams, at the conclusion of his remarks, called for a vote, and it was taken on the substitute resolution offered by the minority. fore the roll was called Mr. Boutelle of Maine ineffectually tried to have the House consider an amendment to the substitute, a resolution proposing to give the President power to act in the exact terms of the recommendations of his

message.

The minority resolutions were rejected—150 to 191. It was a strict party vote, Democrats and Populists supporting them and Republicans opposing them. Messrs. Beach of Ohio, Dorr of West Virginia, and Mann of Illinois, Republicans, voted with the Democrats.

A motion by Mr. Dinsmore to recommit the majority resolution with instructions to incorporate a recognition of the existing Cuban re public was lost-146 to 190-and then the joint resolution was passed, 322 to 19. At 6:35 o'clock the turbulent and historic see

FOR NEW ENGLAND'S DEFENCE,

sion ended with adjournment.

Complete Arrangements to Act in Case Spati Fleet Should Strike Them,

BOSTON, April 13 .- Plans are nearly completed and preparations are being hurried along for the defence of the New England coast against a dash by a Spanish fleet. It is believed by the Naval Department that this point would be very likely to be selected by Spain for an attack of this kind, because of its deep water near the shore and its unprotected cities on the water front. Spain has five armored cruisers that she could send here, and, of course, in a fight the mosquito fleet would be no match for them, but its object is for the most part to bring word at once of the approach of a Spanish fleet, thus to enable the coast defences to be made ready, and notify Washington in order that warships may be sent.

The fleet will consist of three distinct parts. The first line is composed of ocean steamers whose position is to be from 50 to 150 miles outside of the outermost points of communication by land. A short distance offshore will be placed a second line of seagoing tugs and yachts, while the inner line will be composed of small craft placed at the different cities for the purpose of harbo defence. These vessels will be kept constantly on the patrol, and as soon as a bostile fleet in sighted by one of the outer lines she would at once communicate with headquarters. This will be done in two ways, the first by the homing pigeon service, which has already been brought to a state of considerable efficiency.

In addition to loosing the pigeons the craft sighting the approaching fleet will at once start inshore at full speed, and will, on sighting one of the vessels of the second line, communicate with her by signals, and she will in turn communicate with one of the shore stations, from which word will be sent to headquarters. The sighting vessel will also attempt while on her way in to pick up one of the vessels of her own line, which will be instructed to keep a watch

on the enemy and report his further movements. The whole eastern seaboard will be patrolled in this way, the coast being divided into sections which will correspond substantially with the lighthouse districts, each having headquarters at the principal cities in that district. The headquarters for this section will be in Boston. and probably on the naval brigade ship Minnesots, as that will be the headquarters of the local signal service, which must, of course, work in connection with the marine patrol. The craft of the inner line, and probably a good many of the second line, will be manned by the naval reserve, but each line will be under the direction of an officer of the navy.

To facilitate a rush movement 40 passenger cars and 100 freight cars are held in readiness in the yard of the Union Station, to be despatched to places in New Hampshire and Ver nont, whence troops will be carried as assigned by the War Department, and orders to that end are expected hourly from the Government. Sixteen more mon of the naval reserve wer

sent to Philadelphia to-day to join those already there and familiarize themselves with th nonitors Catakill and Lehigh, leaving 160 yet to go. The navy yard force has been increased by 100 men, and now numbers 900, receiving large additions every day.

BROOKLYN DRY DOCK STILL LEAKS. Further Defects Discovered That Will Require Fifty Days or More to Bemedy.

WASHINGTON, April 13.-Further defects bay een discovered in Dry Dock No. 3 at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. An examination has shown that the key wall is weak and that the big more, is estimated as the time necessary to get it in condition for taking in ships. There is some apprehension that before the basin is reported strong and safe other defects may be found to necessitate further expenditure of money and more delay. Yesterday afternoon a telegram was sent to Constructor Bowles, directing that no time be lost in getting the dock in some nort of shap for the reception of war vessels, as its use was urgently required. The Port Royal station is now the only one on the Atlantic side where battleships can be cared for. Mr. Bowle argued that while the dock ordinarily abould have been in readiness on the 23d of this month at least fifty more working days must be de-voted to stopping the leak and patching up the

t one year ago defects of the same chara Just one year ago use were discovered, ter, but more serious, were discovered, dock was contracted for just before the clo Secretary Tracey's administration, the pro-

dock was contracted for just before the close of Secretary Tracey's administration, the proviso being that it should be delivered to the Government in twenty-six months. The repairs alone have so far cost nearly \$200,000.

Examination of the Port Royal dock shows that the marine worm has been cutting the wood timbers seriously and that new framing must soon be put in where parts are defective. This dock, however, is in readiness for taking in the largest ships, and without it the navy would not have a single basin on this coast where its ships could be docked in case of accident or where they might receive extensive overhauling.

SHIPS FROM SPAIN'S COLONIES. They Are New in Baltimore-Harsh Feeling

Cuba Toward Englishmen. BALTIMORE, April 13.-Three British steam ships from Spanish colonies are now in port here. They are the Earnwood, Capt. Rogers, from Santiago, Cuba; Romola, Capt, Ostergard, and Turquoise, Capt. Thomas, from Las Palmas Canary Islands. Capt. Rogers offered to bring all Americans to Baltimore from Santiago, in cluding United States Vice-Consul Charles S. Fox, a Baltimorean, but they declined to accept the invitation. Officers of the Earnwood say illfeeling is not only manifested toward Ameri cans by the Spaniards in Cuba, but assert that the subjects of Queen Victoria are also coming in for a share of it on account of their friendship

in for a share of it on account of their friendship for Americans. On April 1 three small gunboats left Santiago with orders to guard the Bahama channels, through which most American vessels pass on their way to the West Indies, Bahama Islands, and Jamaica.

Cant. Ostergard of the Romola reports seeing six torpedo boats of the Spanish navy at Las Palmas, which it was reported were on their way from Spain to Porto Rico. A small cruiser was with them. It could not be learned when they would proceed. Capt. Thomas of the Turquoise also saw the torpedo boats. They were small affairs and did not appear very formidable. The Spanish, however, were very enthusiastic over their arrival, and flags flew on all sides of the harbor to bid them welcome.

MICHIGAN'S WAR MEASURES. All the Bills Passed Unnulmously-Await Only

the Governor's Signature. LANSING, Mich., April 13.-White the man bers of both the House and Senate were unable to agree on other bills commended by Gov. Pin

gree, every man voted for the war bills, and they will be in offect as soon as the Governo has a chance to sign them. In addition to ap propriating \$500,000 for war purposes, increasing the appropriation for the support of the naval reserves and providing for increasing the membership of the National Guard, the bills provide that no levy of attachment for deht shall be made on the property of any citizon who goes to the front, and that no advantage shall be taken of any soldier who is a party to a suit at law. This immunity is to continue until six months after the cessation of hostilities. THE SCENE IN THE SENATE.

THE SUN, THURSDAY, AFRIL 14, 1898.

WARLIER RESOLUTIONS GO OFER UNTIL. TO-DAY.

rport of the Pereign Belations Committee Demands That Spain Withdraw from Cuba. and Mirects the President to Employ the Entire Land and Naval Perces to Buferce That Bemand-A Styplemental Report by Mills, Daniel, and Fernker Pavers Immediate Recognition of the Cuban Republic-Speeches by Fornker and Lindsay.

WARRINGTON, April 13.-Within five minutes after the opening of the Senate to-day the Cuban question was in full blast before that body. It was started by the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations, presented by its Chairman, Senator Davis of Minnesota. The reading of the report and of the joint resolution that accompanied it consumed about an hour. There was a most unusual attendance of the Schate, every member but one being in his seat, apparently absorbed in the committee's presentation of the indictment against Spain and in its justification of the measure proposed to put an end to Spanish rule in the island of Cuba. The one absentee was Senator Smith of New Jersey, and he also came into the chamber at a later hour. As on every occasion since the Cuban question has been before the Senate, the galleries were crowded the entire day.

The English and German Ambassadors, Sir Julian Pauncefote and Baron Von Helleben; the Haytian Minister, Mr. Leger, together with attachés of the French, Portuguese, Swedish, Italian, Venezuelan, Chilian, Chinese, Japanese, and Corean legations, and many ladies were seated in the diplomatic gallery. Sir Julian retained his seat during the greater part of the session, apparently paying the closest attention to the proceedings.

The reading of yesterday's journal was dispensed with and Mr. Davis rose to make his re-port, but yielded to allow the routine morning pusiness to be proceeded with. At 12:05 Mr Davis, who had been standing all the time, made his report. He said that he had been directed by the Committee on Foreign Relations to report a joint resolution, and he asked that it and the accompanying report be read. The joint resolution and report were then read. The following is the text of the resolution:

"For the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the Government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions

"Whereas, The abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating, as they have, in the destruction of a United States battleship, with 266 of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and cannot longer be endured, as has been set forth by the Presi dent of the United States in his message to Congress of April 11, 1898, upon which the action of Congress was invited; therefore,

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled: "First-That the people of the island of Cubs

are, and of right ought to be, free and independent. "Second-That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the Government of the United States does hereby demand, that the

Government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters. "Third-That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual

service of the United States the militia of the several States, to such extent as may be neces sary to carry these resolution into effect."

Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.), a m smber of the Committee on Foreign Relations, rose to make a supplemental report, but was interrupted by Mr.

Hoar with the demand to know what question was before the Senate. The Vice-President directed the joint resolution to be again read, and it was read accord

Mr. Hoar demanded that the joint resolution ie over one day for consideration,

The Vice-President said that the minority report would first be made. Mr. Turple thereupon presented a report, signed by himself and Senators Mills and Daniel

(Dem.) and Foraker (Rep.), as follows: "The undersigned, members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, cordially concur in the report made upon the Cuban resolutions, but w favor the immediate recognition of the republic of Cuba as organized in that island as a free, in dependent, and sovereign power among the na-

tions of the world." Mr. Turple also offered an amendment to the resolutions reported by Mr. Davis in line with ese views, which, together with the resolutions and the two reports, was ordered printed It is the second section of the original Foraker resolution which was omitted by the committee,

"That the Government of the United States ecognizes the republic of Cuba as the true and awful Government of that island. Mr. White (Dem., Cal.) asked Mr. Davi whether the committee had reported the testimony recently taken by it and also the report of

Mr. Davis replied that it had. He also said n regard to Mr. Hoar's point of order, that there was no disposition to press the matter un. duly, although his desire was to press it with all the diligence which the necessity of the case

required. Mr. Hoar-I desire to have this grave and serious matter (one of the two or three mos serious in the history of the republic) pursued coolly and in order.

The Vice-President sustained the point that the resolution should lie over till to-morrow, but that ruling did not prevent discussion.

Mr. Foraker (Rep., O.) addressed the Senate in support of the views of the minority as pre ented by Mr. Turple. He commended the majority report, which, he said, was prepared by the distinguished Chairman of the committee, and bore the marks of ability which character ized all the productions of that distinguished Senator's pen. He spoke, he said, in behalf of the views presented by the minority, as well as of the resolution recommended by the Committee on Foreign Relations. The committee had differed with the President in the judgment that no further negotiations were in order. He doubted, and the committee generally doubted, the legality of the proposition to empower the President to interfere in the island of Cuba with the land and naval forces. A to the establishment of a stable government in Cuba, the committee was of the opinion that it presented grave doubts as to the right of Congress to empower the President to create and establish a stable government in the island of Cuba for the benefit of the Cuban people. The whole country knew, and the world knew that for more than three years war had been in prog ress in Cubs-bloody, fierce, cruel, destructive war-destructive in an unusual degree to both life and property. And the world knew that Spain (as to all essential and important matters had been uniformly unsuccessful. Then she had resorted to extermination of the people by tarvation, a policy which had shocked and horrified all Christendom. But the insurgents stood o-day more determined, more powerful, more assured of success, and more resolved to do, to fare, and to die, if need be, in behalf of independence than over before.

That being so, what, Mr. Foraker asked, was he law of the case? The law was laid down by Hall, a modern writer, who was accepted as standard authority on international law. That writer laid it down that whenever a struggle on the part of a former sovereign became so inade quate as to offer no reasonable ground for supposing that success may ultimately be obtained

in Cuba; she must either abdicate or else she must give battle. She must declare war. And what American can doubt, or does doubt, the ultimate result of war if we are so unfortunate as to have one! Will it not result in the absolute freedom of the people of the island of Cuba ! Unquestionably so. For we expect to presecute

that war to triumphant success if we are driven Referring to the President's allusion to the vernment of Cuba as "a so-called republic," Mr. Foraker paid a high tribute to the personne of the Cuban Government and described its success, including complete fiscal and postal systems. They had offices, he said, where the srchives of the nation were kept and where there were official communications that would bear comparison with those of any nation. He did not doubt that intervention by the United

States would mean war with Spain. "That being the case," he continued, "we should, hand in hand with intervention, adopt the other resolution recognizing the inde-pendence of the Government, to the end that we may strengthen those who are our natural allies and can do more for us than any body else. Gomes has in the field thirty-five or forty thou sand men, and can swell his army, if supplied with guns and ammunition, to fifty, sixty, sighty, or a hundred thousand men; and all that we will have to do is to put guns and ammunition in their hands and they will speedily evict the Spanish battalions from the Island of Cuba."

As to the responsibility for the Spanish-Cubar debt, Mr. Foraker argued that if the United States were to take the island, instead of recognizing the Cuban Government, the United States would be responsible on this point, he got into a dispute with Mr. Elkins (Rep., W. Va.), and to one of Mr. Elkins's questions replied: "I am not going to answer that question, and I don't want you to bother me any more." [General laughter.]

"I say here," he continued, "as a principle of international law, that if the United States Government goes there and drives Spain out and puts a stable government in its place, that stable government will become responsible, and the United States of America will become responsible for that four hundred millions of spanish-Cuban 4 per cent, bonds. I understand that they are largely held in Germany, largely in France, and largely in the United States. [Laughter.] Would the present Emperor of Germany hesitate one moment to say to the people of the United States: 'You have taken by conquest the revenues which Spain pledged to pay the principal and interest of these bonds, and I will now look to you for it?' And the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. Elkins) would be the first to say, 'Better pay it, rather than have any fighting.'" [Laughter.]

Referring to the destruction of the Maine, Mr. Foraker declared that the Spanish report was a lie to the living and a libel to the dead, and that it was, on its face, absolutely and conclusively false. It was not a case, he said, for the observance of the Christian precept when stricken on the one cheek to turn the other also. But the real precept was "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." "It is not morality," he said, "not Christianity, not religion, not common decency, not common sense, but only a maudlin sentimentality to talk, in the presence of such circumstances and facts, about the horrors of war. War is horrible; always to be deprecated, and ever to be evaded, if it can be evaded consistently with the dignity, honor, and good name of the nation. But much as war is to be deplored, it is better a thousand times than to be looked down upon by all the nations of the earth as wanting in pluck and courage and manhood to rally in defence of our flag. Let the weak and timid go to the rear; let the virile, strong-minded representatives of the American people rally as one man around our flag; and let the army and pavy, taking the flag of our country, carry it on to triumphant victory, a victory of civilization over barbarism."

[Loud applause.] As Mr. Foraker was making his way to the cloakroom he was surrounded by Senators and Representatives congratulating him on his

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) offered as a substitute for the joint resolution the following:

The President is authorized, directed, and empoy ered to intervene at once to restore peace to the island of Cuba, and to secure to the people thereof a firm, stable and independent Government of their own; and he is authorized to use the land and naval force of the United States to secure this end.

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.), a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, said that he wished to state the reasons which governed him, and to try to make them plain to the people whom he represented. The country. could not go on indefinitely tottering on the brink of war. That was killing to business and ruinous to the people in a thousand ways. "If." said he, "we are not to take action to bring this situation to an end, let us stand up, in the face of the world, and say 'We wash our hands of all this.' Let us say that we will not intervene to stay suffering and to put an end to hostilities, and that we will leave the case of the Maine to a referce. If we are not prepared to do that, ic us act the other way. But, whatever happens, let us stop this state of eternal suspense. against a declaration of war, and I am in favor of giving the President power to intervene. am against recognizing the Government of the insurgent republic. As I have sustained the President in the past, I sustain him now, when he asks us to give him this great power of the Constitution.

"Spain," Mr. Lodge continued, "is on her death bed, bleeding at every vein; and he officials rob her, dying as she is, in the eyes of the world. Wo asked Gen. Lee vesterday if the 300,000 said to be appropriated by Spain for the relief of the reconcentrados would reach them, or would be spent upon the soldiers, who are starving too. And his reply was: 'It will never reach either of them. The officials will take it all on the way.' We are now face to face with Spain. Spain is backward, medimyal. cruel, dead. We are not in the contest by chance. We are there because we stand for the same principles as did the men who followed William the Silent and sailed with Drake.

"No nation," Mr. Lodge continued, went to war on higher grounds or with more disinterested motives. War is here by the act of Spain. We have grasped no man's territory and have invaded no man's right. We do no ask their land. We do not ask their money We ask peace in that unhappy island-peace and freedom, not for ourselves, but for other It is an unselfish, a pure and a noble demand. If war does come we do not fear to meet it. W. will meet it, so that the curse of Spain shall never rest again on any part of the Western Hemisphere. We do not want war. We would do anything in honor to avoid it. But if was must come it will be a war that will prevent Spain from ever bringing agitation, misery, death, ruin to Cuba; unhappiness, loss, destruc tion to the United States."

Mr. Lodge went on to discuss the question of the Mains, and was reminded by Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.), a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, that Gen. Lee testified yesterday that the destruction of the ship was celebrated in Havana with banquets and champagne by the Spanish officers. Mr. Lodge declared that he had no doubt that the Maine was blown up with a Government mine, exploded by Spanish officials.

We must," he exclaimed, "have reparation for the Maine. We cannot, as a nation, belittle that cause or refuse to demand a great and shining reparation for our dead sailors. If we allow that to drop and to pass into endless tangle of negotiations and law and discussions. we are lost to all sense of brotherhood, and los to all the love of kith and kin. Our uniform will no longer be an henor and a protection, but s disgrace and a danger. There never was a more righteous cause for any nation to go to war. That gigantic murder, the last spasm of a cor-

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it is not enough to keep silve all the rights of a State, and so to prevent foreign countries from feeling under obligation to recognize as a State the community which claims to have become the community which claims to have become

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want to empower the President of the United States to do justice to Cuba and to avenge the Maine.

Mr. Lindsay (Dem., Ky.) argued in favor of

recognizing the republic of Cuba rather than authorizing the President to intervene by force. The refusal to recognize the present Cuban Gov-ernment, he said, would bring about great difficulties. If the United States were to hold the island as a conquered province the United States could not shift from its shoulders the liabilities which would be thus incurred. He said that the United States should fight Spain through the insurrectionary Government now existing n Cuba. That was what he had proposed in the resolution offered by him yesterday, directing that the American forces should act in concert with Gomez. The regular army of the United States only numbered 26,000 men, and it was a grave constitutional question whether the militia could be sent to carry on war in a foreign country. But the pending resolution conten plated war, with this army of 26,000 men, not more than half of whom could be spared from manning American forts, in face of the fact that there were 60,000 Spanish soldiers to-day in Cuba. If the Spanish forces in Cuba were to surrender, without firing a shot, there would not be United States soldiers enough in Cuba to take them into custody and to preserve law and order while setting up the new Government. Another reason why the existing Government should be recognized was. Mr. Lindsay said that as conqueror of Cuba and as disposer of Cuban independence the United States would ncounter the danger of being held responsible for all the debts for which the revenues of Cubs are pledged.

Mr. Hoar asked Mr. Lindsay whether anybody esired to conquer Cuba or to annex it. Mr. Lindsay replied that when the Spanish armies should be driven from the island by the army and navy of the United States, and when

the revolutionary forces should be put under military constraint, the island of Cuba would have been conquered. Mr. Hoar-Do you know of anybody who pro poses to put the revolutionary forces in Cuba inder our military constraint?

As an answer to that question Mr. Lindsay read an extract from the President's recent message to the effect that "it involves hostile constraint upon both the parties to the contest." "I do not believe," said Mr. Hoar, "that the President of the United States or that ten out of our 70,000,000 of people understand that the constraint spoken of is to be carried to the degree of assuming the government or control of the island. We can no more be chargeable with

the debts of Spain secured on Cuba than a fire-

man who puts out a fire is liable for a mortgage

on the house, or than a policeman who stops a

row in a bouse and turns out an intruder is liable for the debts of the owner. "My contention is," said Mr. Lindsay, "that whoever conquers Spain and takes Cuba away from Spain is liable to the obligations which Spain has taken. The revenues collected in Cuba are pledged to the payment of those bonds. If we take the corpus we become answerable to the creditors of Spain, and there is no principle under which we can escape liability by volun

tarily setting up an heir-at-law to take the country which we have conquered.' Mr. Carter (Rep., Mon.) asked Mr. Lindsay whether he would shirk liability by falling in behind the Gomez Government for the purpose of evading the legitimate consequences of war. Mr. Lindsay replied that he had not the delicate sensibilities which seemed to afflict his friend from Montana. If the United States wanted to make a successful war against Spain and found another Government engaged in the same work, he would not have the United States step in and make itself responsible for the indebtedness of Spain. It was to avoid the responsibility that he favored the recognition of Cuban independence and the operation of American forces in concert with those of the revolu-

Mr. Turner (t)em., Wash.) obtained the floor and the joint resolution went over till to

morrow. A proposition by Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.) in regard to the intervention resolution heretofor opposed by him, and which he said was respon sive to the desire of the President as expr in his message, led to an inquiry by Mr. Chand ler (Rep., N. H.) as to what status that resolution had before the Committee on Foreign Relations of which Mr. Frye is a member

Mr. Free explained that his resolution was not a minority report or a supplemental report. While it met the views of several members of the committee, yet it was presented on his own individual responsibility.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.) asked what members of the committee favored the resolution, but Mr Frye almost angrily refused to name them. He added that the joint resolution reported this morning had the unanimous approval of the committee, but that four members had united in a supplemental report embodying the recognition of the Cuban republic

Mr. Pettigrew (Rep., S. D.) introduced a bill declaring war between the kingdom of Spain and the United States of America. It was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. It declares war to exist, and it au thorizes the President to "use the whole land and naval force of the United States to carry the same into effect, and to issue to private armed vessels of the United States comp or letters of marque and general reprisal against the vessels, goods and effects of the Government

of Spain and its subjects." Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) gave notice that when the Cuban joint resolution came before the Senate to-morrow he would insist on its being considered to the exclusion of all other

Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.) offered a resolution which was agreed to, calling for the diplomatic correspondence with Spain relating to Cuba and asking the President to inform the Senate whether or not the Government has ever sub mitted to the Spanish Government the proposition of Cuban independence, and, if so, ir what form the proposition was made and under what conditions

At 5:25 the Senate adjourned. SPANISH STEAMER LOST.

The Santo Domingo Was to Bave Become One of Spain's Auxiliary War. Vessel

The Spanish are one auxillary war vessel short by the sinking of the steamship Santo Domingo in the Guif of Mexico on April 5, Ceballos & Co., agents in this city of the Spanish ine, received word yesterday that the Santo Domingo had anchored in shallow water of Progreso, and that as she swung on the tide ; hole was tern in her bottom by one of the flukes of her own anchor, which she fopled. She sank quickly until she reated on the maddy bottom. She was to have been converted into a cruise after she had discharged at Havana the earge of provisions that she was taking on at Pro-

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WHEAT AND WAR PROSPECTS. Sharp Rise in Chicago Buring Which Leites

CHICAGO, April 13 .- A flurry of excitement risited the Board of Trade to-day. The price of July wheat bounded up 2% cents a bushel, and a great mass of wheat changed hands. Way news and heavy covering by shorts are the reasons ascribed. May wheat sold 21g cents over yesterday's close, and the tip was out that May wheat would be taken up willingly at \$1.13 efore many more hours had passed. July closed strong at 87% cents and the May option

was also very firm. It is the first time that the wheat pit has exhibited such strong sympathy with war news Leiter took advantage of the bulge to unload a

Leiter took advantage of the bulge to unload a vast quantity of wheat at fancy prices. He reported 750,000 bushels to-day sold for export, and 460,000 bushels were inspected out to-day for shipment East.

As soon as the opening gong sounded there were indications of an exciting session. The report that the flying squadron had sailed under scaled orders circulated with lightning-like swiftness on the floor. The first response in the market was a bulge in the price of July wheat, While the excitement was at its height and shorts were coming forward in droves, Leiter sold 300,000 bushels in one lump and made other heavy sales of May wheat. There was heavy selling against calls, which were quoted exceedingly high.

The loading of four steamers with 630,000 bushels of wheat by Leiter was finished to-day and the fleet cleared to-night. The impression is gaining ground that Leiter has now disposed of nearly all his cash stuff. The scare of the shorts to-day and the eagerness with which all offerings were grabbed reveals a strong short following. Leiter's control of the market is still certain, and his position is more secure than its was when his wheat in hand amounted to about

ARRIVAL OF MAINE SURVIVORS. Twelve Bluejackets Anxious for a Chance to Avence Their Shipmates.

The last of the survivors of the battleship Maine to leave the hospital at Key West arrived here yesterday on the Mallory line steam ship Nueces. They are John Haffen, Theodore Mack, Daniel Cronin, John Kane, J. E. White, Frank Cabill, Oscar Anderson, John Coffey, Charles Bilcher, Washington Madison, William Allen, and John Panck. Just after the Nucces's gangplank was put up the Government tug Nina, from the navy yard at Brooklyn, tied up at the end of the pier. Some of the sailors hobat the end of the pier. Some of the sallors heb-bled down the plank on crutches, some limped with cause, and some had their arms and hands in silings and bandages. They boarded the Nina and were taken to the naval hospital in Brook-lyn. They are auxious to get well so they may have a chance to avenge their shipmates whe perished on the Maine.

SAW SPAIN'S WARSHIPS.

The Viscaya and Almirante Oquendo Were at

san Juan When the Arkndia Sailed. The British steamship Arkadis, which are rived yesterday from Porto Rico, reports that while she was in the port of San Juan the

while she was in the port of San Juan the Spanish warships Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo arrived. The town was dressed in bunting and the natives turned out and greeted the ships with bands of music.

While the Arkadia was in the harbor of Ponce, on the southern side of the island, on March 27, the searchlight of the port was kept on her for an hour. The scrutiny apparently satisfied the authorities that the ship was not au American. Consul Hanna was rowed out to the ship to see the purser, Mr. Higgins, an American. Mr. Hanna told the purser that all the Americans import had made preparations to leave, but thas they would not go until Consul Hanna received orders to go himself.

TROY, N. Y., April 13.—The Central New York Kreigerbund, which is composed mainly of veberans of the German war, met yesterday ab erans of the German war, met yesterday as Amsterdam and directed Secretary Jacob Borks mayer of this city to communicate with Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast and offer the services of the organization in case of war. It is intended, should the offer be accepted, to enlist the younger members for service and to have the older members prepare companies to be sent to the front. The organization comprises about 600 Germans, residents of Troy, Albany, Schenectady, and Amsterdam.



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